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PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR AFRICAN ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT AND AFRICA'S PRIORITY PROGRAMME FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT, 1986-1990

PART I

ECA'S PRELIMINARY SURVEY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AFRICA'S PRIORITY PROGRAMME FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY, 1986-1990 (APPER) AND THE UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR AFRICAN ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD)

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PART I

INTRODUCTION

A. Monitoring of APPER and UN-PAAERD

1. The thirteenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the African economic crisis had before it an African submission which set out a new and unique approach to launching social and economic growth in African countries. The Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole examined the African submission along side other documents which had been submitted to the Special Session. On 1 June 1986, the special session adopted resolution S-13/2 on the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD). The resolution inter alia urged all governments to take effective action for the rapid and full implementation of the UN-PAAERD and requested the organizations and bodies of the United Nations System to participate fully to support the implementation of the Programme of Action. The Secretary General was also requested to monitor the implementation of the programme and to submit progress reports to the General Assembly at its forty-second and forty-third sessions.

2. The effective and timely implementation of the African Priority Programme for Economic Recovery (APPER) and the UN Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (UN-PAAERD) is crucial to Africa's economic recovery. Hence there is pertinent need and urgency to establish or strengthen national implementation and follow-up mechanisms. Indeed, given the importance of national mechanisms for the successful implementation of the United Nations Programme, it was necessary to conduct a survey to ascertain concrete and effective mechanisms that African countries have established or strengthened to ensure a rapid and vigorous implementation of APPER and UN-PAAERD.

3. In order to monitor year to year the implementation of the programme at the national and subregional levels it was necessary to obtain information on the situation existing in 1986 and any proposed national initiatives to restructure development planning programmes, the mechanisms for monitoring them and the mobilization of resources. With this in mind, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) administered a questionnaire to all member States a copy of which is shown as an Annex.

4. It should be noted that monitoring on a regular and continuing basis of any development programme is necessary for its success. In APPER, the African countries themselves recognised the importance of monitoring. They stated that "it is absolutely essential that a machinery be put in place to monitor on a continuing basis the implementation of the Priority Programme so as to

ensure that problems and bottle-necks are identified at an early stage and corrective measures instituted without delay'. They emphasised that post-facto evaluation of programmes had often proved too late for remedial action to be taken. Member States themselves agreed that follow-up and evaluation mechanisms should be set up at the national level and the terms of reference of each mechanism should include the review and evaluation of progress in the implementation of agreed commitments both on the part of the donor community and national governments.

5. Immediately after the Special Session, the Secretary General of the United Nations set up two special bodies: the Steering Committee, with the Director General of Development as Chairman, the Executive Secretary of ECA as Vice-Chairman and the Regional Director of UNDP as Secretary, to oversee the implementation of the UN-PAAERD and a United Nations Inter-agency Task Force with the Executive Secretary of ECA as Chairman and the Deputy Executive Director of UNICEF as Vice-Chairman was also set up as an operational arm of the Steering Committee. Both bodies were to assist the Secretary General in monitoring the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action and thus enable him to report to the forty-second and forty-third sessions of the United Nations General Assembly in accordance with resolution S-13/2.

6. In order to keep up the momentum generated by the Special Session, the Second Extraordinary Session of the ECA Conference of Ministers which took place in October, 1986 devoted part of its discussions to the question of monitoring the United Nations Programme of Action. Resolution ES-2/4 of October 16, 1986 passed by the Conference inter alia strongly urged member States to implement speedily and fully the measures and policy reforms which they had committed themselves to in UN-PAAERD and APPER and also called on the Executive Secretary of ECA to further intensify his efforts in assisting member States in the successful implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of UN-PAAERD and APPER. The resolution also urged member States to complete urgently the ECA questionnaire on the implementation of APPER and UN-PAAERD. The Executive Secretary of ECA was requested on the basis of this questionnaire to prepare an in-depth and comprehensive report for consideration of the ECA Conference of Ministers at its ordinary session of April 1987, for consideration by the OAU Steering Committee and the 1987 Assembly of Heads of State and Government as well as the General Assembly of the United Nations at its forty-second session as part of the Secretary General's progress report.

7. The issuing of the questionnaire just five months after the adoption of UN-PAAERD was to enable ECA to ascertain whether member States had established a continuous process for the follow-up, evaluation and co-ordination of its implementation at the national level. Such information would assist ECA to prepare a composite picture of the implementation status of UN-PAAERD in the base year 1986 and would thus provide baseline information against which progress can be measured in later years. It will also assist member States to identify key areas where their implementation lags behind that of other countries in the region.

B. Responses

8. The questionnaire was designed in five parts:

Part I - General Issues Related to the Implementation of Africa's Priority Programme 1986-1990 (APPER) and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD)

Part II - Immediate Measures

Part III - Short/Medium-term Measures

Part IV - Financial Resource Mobilization

Part V - Modalities and Mechanisms for Implementation and Monitoring of APPER and the UN-PAAERD.

9. It was structured in such a way as to obtain information on the main priority areas of the two programmes. These are:

(a) Food and agriculture

(b) Other sectors in support of agriculture:

- Rehabilitation and development of agro-related industries
- Development of transport and communications
- Trade and Finance

(c) Drought and desertification

(d) Human resources development, planning and utilization

(e) Policy reforms:

- Improving the management of the economy
- Other policy measures
- Population policy
- Participation of the people in development
- Women and development

(f) Refugees and displaced persons.

The questionnaire closely followed the structure of both APPER and UN-PAAERD in order to ensure that the mechanisms and policy reform issues dealt with under the different areas of concentration of the two programmes are adequately covered. A simplified approach in questionnaire design was followed usually requiring respondents to mark one of two boxes. In a few cases, such as efforts to create or to strengthen financial institutions under Part IV of the questionnaire, responding governments were asked to give a few examples.

10. The questionnaire was handed over to the Ministers who attended the second Extraordinary Session of the ECA Conference of Ministers convened in Addis Ababa from 15 to 16 October 1986. In addition copies were sent to member States through the normal official channels. The UNDP Resident Representative in each African country was also given a copy to enable him to follow up with the appropriate government ministry to ensure an early return of the completed questionnaire. In addition, ECA staff members on missions to countries were asked to follow-up. By the beginning of April 1987, 30 member States i.e. 60 per cent of ECA's total State membership had responded to the questionnaire. These were: Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia. One or two countries which returned their questionnaires without completing them but attached government statements which unfortunately could not be used to supply the relevant information have not been included. Twenty of the responding countries were LDCs; thus 78 per cent of all LDCs in Africa completed the questionnaires. The distribution of the countries by sub-region is as follows:

Sub-regions	Number of Countries	Those who returned the form	
		Number	%
Indian Ocean Island countries	4	3	75
East Africa	9	7	78
Southern African States	8	4	50
Central Africa	7	4	57
Sahel	9	6	67
Non-Sahel West Africa	8	5	63
North Africa	5	1	20
	50	30	60

11. It is also interesting to look at how many of these countries are sub-Saharan. As defined by the World Bank 39 African countries are sub-Saharan. If the definition is adopted, 74 per cent of sub-Saharan countries responded to the questionnaire. However, the World Bank classification excludes countries like Cape Verde, Comoros, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome & Principe and Seychelles. If these are taken into account then 64 per cent of the sub-Saharan countries responded to the questionnaire.

12. In December, 1986 the UN Interagency Task Force on the follow-up of UN-PAAERD appointed a group of three experts to prepare a report on improving information flows on the follow-up process of African Economic Recovery and Development. This mission visited nine African countries and held discussions with high government officials in eight of them on the need for information for monitoring the UN programme at national, subregional and regional levels. The mission took the opportunity to remind governments which had not responded to the questionnaire about the importance of completing the questionnaire as soon as possible.

13. The information contained in the questionnaire has been computerized and will be up-dated every year to ensure that up-to-date information is available at ECA on actions being taken at the national, subregional and regional levels to implement UN-PAAERD. The analysis contained in Part II of this report should be read in conjunction with the Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa in 1985-1986 (E/ECA/CM.13/3) and the ADB/ECA Economic Report on Africa, 1987.

PART II

ANALYSIS

14. The results of the survey are shown in Tables 1-6. In the following sections, the highlights of the country responses are given.

(a) General Issues Related to the Implementation of Africa's Priority Programme 1986-1990 (APPER) and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD)

15. The United Nations resolution in asking the African countries to implement the UN Programme of Action implied that national perspectives and initiatives formed the principal basis for the implementation of the programme. It is, therefore, necessary to look at some of the general issues which have arisen or are likely to arise in the implementation of the programme at the national level.

16. It should be noted that many African countries hava a variety of on-going national programmes embodied in either long term development plans or short-term policy perceptions. These programmes are normally drawn up by the Ministry of Planning with the assistance of the sectoral ministries. In order to ensure that UN-PAAERD is being successfully implemented, it was necessary to investigate whether any actions had been taken with respect to (i) the integration of the strategies, policies and priorities of APPER into the

individual national development plans and policies and the immediate realignment of existing national programmes (e.g. development plans, structural adjustment and stabilization programmes) to the strategies and priorities of APPER and UN-PAAERD; (ii) the incorporation of the UN-PAAERD priorities in the annual budgets; and (iii) the reorientation of external assistance towards the UN-PAAERD derived national priorities.

17. Among the principal criticisms levelled at the functioning of national planning mechanisms is that programme formulation tends to be limited to the technical organ level and most development plans and policies do not reflect priority needs of basic economic urgency. The private sector is also generally ignored. In the survey which was carried out by ECA, it was shown that out of the 30 African countries which responded to the questionnaire 70 per cent had discussed APPER and UN-PAAERD at the cabinet and other policy formulation level. Most of the countries (just over 76%) had discussed the two documents at the technical planning level. When the private sector level is considered it is clear that very little had been done to discuss these two programmes at that level. Only 7 per cent of the countries had done so. This seems to reinforce the view that private sector participation in the development process is often ignored and that development policies and preparation of plans and programmes are generally limited to the public sector. It could also be inferred that popular participation in plan formulation is rare. There is a general problem of the public awareness of important regional documents like the Lagos Plan of Action, APPER and UN-PAAERD. It is obvious from reports by ECA staff travelling to African countries that both APPER and UN-PAAERD are not known by high officials of important national sectoral ministries and departments who are supposed to take them into account in preparing their sectoral plans. There is need therefore to have an effective mechanism at the national level for disseminating such documents. APPER and UN-PAAERD should be popularised inorder to increase the awareness of these programmes in Africa. In this exercise, maximum use of the media such as radio, television and newspaper should be made. In this connection, it should be noted that the United Nations is already informing the international community about UN-PAAERD by publishing the African Economic Recovery Newsletter.

18. At the time of the adoption of APPER and UN-PAAERD, several African countries were implementing their own on-going national development plans with their own national priorities. One of the objectives of the ECA questionnaire was to check whether the national priorities conform in general to those set at the regional level in APPER and UN-PAAERD or whether the plans have been refocussed to reflect these priorities. For development plans formulated after APPER and UN-PAAERD, information was sought on whether those plans have together with their corresponding budgets taken into account APPER and UN-PAAERD priorities.

19. The survey shows that in at least one area, a number of countries have taken specific action. 97 per cent of the countries had indicated that their priorities under UN-PAAERD namely food and agriculture, development of other sectors supporting agriculture (particularly agro-industries, transport and communications, trade and finance), drought and desertification and human resources development have been incorporated into the current national development plans where applicable. 90 per cent of the countries have already reflected these priorities in their budgets. It should be noted in this context that in the original submission of APPER a number of countries indicated that while the other priority areas were relevant to their country programmes, drought and desertification was not. Most of the countries indicated that food and agriculture was the number one priority followed by other sectors in support of food and agriculture, human resources development and drought and desertification in that order.

20. With respect to investments in agriculture, 63 per cent of the countries indicated that they had achieved the target of investment in agriculture, namely that it should constitute 20-25 per cent of total public investment. Of those who indicated that they had not achieved this, 82 per cent plan to do so by 1990, 9 per cent has no intention of doing this and 9 per cent did not state any intentions. These responses generally agree with the figures given on total investment and investment in agriculture in the 1986 budget as well as from the corresponding data on the current plan, where these were supplied.

21. Many countries had adopted stabilization, structural adjustment and overall economic rehabilitation programmes. Macro-economic management programmes being currently pursued by countries are: stabilization programme (43%), structural adjustment programme (70%) and overall economic rehabilitation programme (17%). The information supplied in the questionnaire, however, did not make it easy to describe the main content of the programme followed, particularly the main policies, the resources required and the impact on the country's recovery. General statements were made such as: both the stabilization programme and the structural adjustment programme laid emphasis on demand management policies; export-led industrialization; agricultural diversification, tourism; objectives and policies to increase the output of food and export crops through appropriate incentives for production, marketing and resource availability; rehabilitate the physical infrastructure in support of directly

productive activities; increase capacity utilization in industry; restore internal and external balance of pursuing prudent fiscal, monetary and trade policies ; restructuring of public boards and corporations; fiscal and monetary adjustments; devaluation of currency; structural adjustment in all sectors of the economy. In one case an attempt was made to indicate the resource requirements namely: "an average of about US$1.2 billion annually will be required to cover the import bill for three consecutive years", but in general the request contained in the questionnaire to 'briefly describe the main contents of the programme followed, indicating the main policies, resource requirements and impact on your country's recovery" was ignored.

22. However, a lot is known of the structural adjustment programme from other sources and thus a more complete picture of some of the measures described above and their impact can be described. In its Joint Programme of Action submitted to its Development Committee in 1984, the World Bank outlined plans to deal with adjustments policies and comprehensive development programmes. The objectives of the structural adjustment programmes were: to stimulate output and exports especially in the field of food and agriculture, to correct distortions in exchange rates and producer prices, to improve marketing policies and institutions, to reduce the size of the public sector and generally to shift the terms of trade in favour of agricultural production and rural incomes.

23. Structural adjustment programmes have been in existence in some countries for a number of years now and their impact is being felt. In the short-term, there has been a sharp rise in the prices of basic foods at the same time as there has been a decline in the purchasing power of public sector employees and other urban dwellers. In fact, in at least two countries the salary and wages levels for public servants are not enough to live on. On the other hand, it is claimed by some economists that the situation in these countries would have been worse without structural adjustment programmes.

24. The medium and long term impact of these adjustment policies need to be studied by African Governments and the World Bank. The World Bank is planning to conduct surveys in a selected number of African countries to assess the social dimensions of its structural adjustment policies in Sub-Saharan Africa. ECA is playing the lead role in the Inter-Agency Task Force effort to organize in October 1987 in Libreville, Gabon an international conference on the Human Dimension of Recovery and Development. It is important that these two exercises should be linked. Fortunately the World Bank and UNDP are both members of the UN Inter-Agency Task Force.

25. In general, it appeared from the responses to Part I of the questionnaire that many countries had taken action in line with the principle of UN-PAAERD except in the area of the involvement of the private sector in the recovery effort and the mobilisation of the people in support of it.

(b) Immediate measures

26. For the effective implementation of UN-PAAERD, it was proposed that certain immediate actions or measures regarding certain priority areas should be taken. The purpose of these measures was to enable African countries to cope with future emergencies and catastrophies. It appears from the responses to the questionnaire that with respect to food and agriculture about half of the African countries had already taken action and a further 30 per cent propose to take action before the end of the programme. The percentage of countries which had taken action on the three main categories are:

- Creation and/or maintenance of national emergency preparedness mechanism (50%)
- Instituting effective early-warning system (47%)
- Establishment of national food security system (50%)

27. With respect to other sectors in support of agriculture the majority of countries covered (80%) had already taken action or measures on the maintenance and development of feeder, access and service roads and small bridges. 17 per cent propose to take action by 1990. 87 per cent had adopted price incentives for agricultural products. With respect to rehabilitation and upgrading of existing industrial plants 67 per cent of the countries had already taken action.

28. A crucial area of concern under the Programme of Action is the proposal to reverse the brain drain. In this area only 22 per cent of the countries had taken action. A further 30 per cent intend to take action. These figures are rather disappointing in view of the need to retain trained manpower to help in the process of economic recovery and development. The precise measure(s) countries have taken include economic incentives only (3%), political and economic incentives (3%), ensuring good working conditions (7%), ensuring good working conditions and political incentives (3%), ensuring good working conditions and economic incentives (17%) and ensuring good working conditions, political incentives and economic incentives (10%).

29. The following percentages reflect the number of countries which had taken action in the other areas under other sectors in support of agriculture:

Improvement of internal distribution channels	67%
Undertaking reafforestation programmes	90%
Controlling deforestation	77%
Controlling soil erosion and/or salination	63%
Controlling over-grazing and/or over-exploitation	53%

With respect to soil erosion and/or salination, the detailed responses can be classified as follows:

Controlling soil erosion only	33%
Controlling salination only	7%
Controlling soil erosion and salination	20%

Again with respect to over-grazing and/or over-exploitation, the responses were:

Controlling over-grazing only	10%
Controlling over-exploitation only	10%
Controlling both over-grazing and over-exploitation	33%

Since just under half of the countries responding have not taken action, there is need for further investigation to ensure that for those countries over-grazing and over-exploitation do not constitute major problems. Otherwise some form of action has to be taken.

30. Prior to the UN-PAAERD a number of African countries had already taken action in the area of macro-economic policy reforms to redress economic imbalances especially related to exchange rates, subsidies, size of the public sector, wages and salaries. At the time of the survey about 70 per cent of the countries had taken action in the areas of reduction of subsidies, 67 per cent on public employment freeze, just over 50 per cent on exchange rate adjustment and less than 50 per cent on wage and salary freeze or reduction.

31. At the subregional level only 30 per cent of the countries indicated that they are taking part in regional crops protection agencies while 27 per cent indicated their intention to participate in such subregional networks by 1990. A slightly higher number of countries (40%) were cooperating in national early warning systems.

32. From the survey, it appears in general that immediate measures had been taken to deal with the African economic crisis.

(c) Short/Medium-term Measures

33. After analysing Africa's critical economic situation, APPER and UN-PAAERD laid considerable emphasis on short/medium term measures to assist in Africa's economic recovery and development. In this section, the short and medium term measures are considered. As stated in UN-PAAERD, the main objective of the medium-term measures will be "to give a new impetus to agricultural development in order to achieve increasing levels of productivity and production". It should however be noted that these efforts in the agricultural field will succeed only if there are parallel developments in the areas of rehabilitation and development of agro-related industries, transport and communications and trade and finance, control of drought and desertification and human resources development, planning and utilisation.

34. At the national level, 80 per cent of the countries indicated that they had raised substantially the level of investment in food and agriculture. 13 per cent had plans to do this by 1990. 73 per cent had already established or strengthened agricultural credit institutions and 23 per cent more propose to do so by 1990. Only 47 per cent had already taken action in providing incentives to encourage rural savings but 43 per cent more proposed to do so by the end of the plan period. In the area of land reform and land reclamation, 50 per cent and 37 per cent of the responding countries respectively have already taken action.

35. In the field of mechanization and modernization a number of actions had already been taken. This includes the introduction of mechanization of agriculture (67%), development, dissemination and encouragement of the use of modern inputs and methods (87%), improving and expanding storage capacity (70%) and the strengthening or creation of a network of agronomical research stations (73%). With respect to development, dissemination and encouragement of the use of modern inputs and methods, the detailed responses can be summarised as follows:

High yielding varieties	13%
High hielding varieties and pesticides	7%
Modern low cost irrigation methods and pesticides	3%
Modern low cost irrigation methods, high yielding varieties and pesticides	10%
Sound crop rotation systems and pesticides	3%
Sound crop rotation systems, high yielding varieties and pesticides	13%
Sound crop rotation systems, modern low cost irrigation methods, high yielding varieties and pesticides	40%

It is obvious that countries are using a variety of methods to increase productivity in agriculture. With respect to high yielding varieties, the following crops were identified: Maize (47% of the countries), sorghum (30%) rice (20%), cotton (13%), 10 per cent each for potatoes, vegetables, beans and coffee and 3 per cent each for sugarcane, cereals without specification, cocoa, tobacco, cassava and yam. It is however not possible to distinguish between use of modern inputs and use of improved seeds or crop varieties in the responses given. It is however clear that most efforts in these directions in African countries have been directed towards maize and sorghum.

36. It appears from these results, therefore, that African countries have taken seriously the provisions in the United Nations Programme of Action which are aimed at giving new incentives to agricultural development in order to achieve increasing levels of productivity and production. Another area of interest is extension services. Only 50 per cent had provision of incentives to extension

workers. Also, 60 per cent had taken action to strengthen laboratory facilities. With respect to small farmers support, especially women food producers and rural youth, 70 per cent had already established assistance programmes while 23 per cent intend to do so in the very near future.

37. Other actions to be taken in the second main area of concern namely other sectors in support of agriculture include processing of raw materials and intermediate inputs (43% of countries had initiated action), development of local capacity for project design and preparation (60%) and national training programme (93%). The detailed breakdown of the information on training is as follows:

National workshops for training and training abroad	3%
National workshops for training and on the job training	7%
National workshops for training, training abroad and on the job training	87%

Thus it is obvious that most African countries completing the questionnaire combine all three types of training.

38. Other measures taken include the rehabilitation and maintenance of existing modes of transport and communications (83%) with 17 per cent planning to take action by 1990. However, with respect to production of spare parts for the overhaul, repair and maintenance of public vehicles, machinery and equipment, only 27 per cent of the countries had taken action and 37 per cent intend to do so by the end of the plan period. 35 per cent did not state their intention and they can be subsumed among the countries where no action is planned in the forseeable future. This is an area which therefore deserves urgent attention by African countries.

39. Surprisingly, the responses to the question on better management of water resources showed that only 57 per cent have already taken action. This relatively low percentage is surprising because of the recent drought which affected a large number of African countries. The situation is even worse with respect to the improvement of drainage in irrigated areas. The percentage is only 47. The situation improves in other areas related to the protection of environment (63%), reorientation of the educational system to meet development needs (60%) and intensification of efforts to promote mass literacy and adult learning (83%). It is unsatisfactory for arrangements for reduction of dependence on non-African experts (53%) but is satisfactory for development and encouragement of indigeneous enterpreneurial capabilities (63%). The details of the arrangements for reduction of dependence on non-African experts are as follows: Arrangements with African countries with trained manpower surplus (10%), programmes for universities and polytechnics (40%) and the combination of the above two approaches (20%). Thus most of the arrangements for reducing reliance on non-African experts involve training nationals in universities and polytechnics both within and outside the country.

40. One of the areas of concern to African countries is the management of the economy. It is recognised that project and plan monitoring capabilities are generally weak in most countries. There is also the question of public accountability and proper use of resources. The questionnaire attempted to find out what action had been taken in these areas. 87 per cent of the countries responded that action had already been taken to improve the management of the economies of the countries. 10 per cent plan to do this before 1990. The measures taken include all of the following: ensuring accountability, improving public financial management and control of wastage and resource misallocation and rationalizing the functioning of the public sector (70% of the countries) and improving financial management, control of wastage and resource misallocation and rationalizing the functioning of public sector enterprises (17%). 3 per cent of the countries had taken action on improving financial management, ensuring accountability and rationalizing the functioning of public sector enterprises. With respect to measures to encourage the private sector, 80 per cent had already taken action with the rest expecting to do so by 1990. The types of measures taken to encourage the private sector can be classified as follows:

Denationalization and privatization	3%
Denationalization, privatization and investment incentives	10%
Investment incentives and provision of infrastructure	10%
Privatization, investment incentives and infrastructure	3%
Denationalization, privatization, investment incentives and infrastructure	3%
Privatization and establishment of industrial estates	3%
Privatization, industrial estates and investment incentives	3%
Industrial estates, privatization, denationalization and investment incentives	7%
Industrial estates, investment incentives and infrastructure	23%
Industrial estates, privatization, investment incentives and infrastructure	13%
Industrial estates, denationalization, privatization, investment incentives and infrastructure	17%

Thus 43 per cent of the countries had encouraged the private sector through some denationalization, 67 per cent through privatization, 93 per cent through investment incentives, 73 per cent through provision of infrastructure and 67 per cent through the establishment of industrial estates.

41. 70 per cent had established a national population policy and 87 per cent had already undertaken measures to integrate women in the development process.

42. The elements of population policy include: establishment of a national population commission (13% of the countries), formulation of a comprehensive rural development policy to stem rural-urban migration (13%), the combination of the above two elements (30%), context-specific population redistribution resettlement policies (3%), a combination of formulation of a comprehensive rural development policy and context-specific population redistribution/ resettlement policies (13%) and a combination of a national population commission, a comprehensive rural development policy and population redistribution/resettlement (17%). A careful examination of the responses shows that they reflect explicit population policies only. It also shows that there has been a major shift in the perceptions of African Governments with respect to population questions in the recent past. Now more member States have formulated fairly comprehensive population policies.

43. With respect to the integration of women in the development process, the following are the details of the responses given: instituting specific programmes for enhancing the role of women in development (17%), granting of incentives to encourage women involvement (10%) and a combination of the above two approaches (70%).

44. In the context of both APPER and UN-PAAERD, many initiatives have already been taken in the area of medium-term measures to deal with Africa's economic crisis and the policy reforms which African leaders regard as necessary to change Africa's image as a land with chronic economic problems to one of sustained growth and hope. The monitoring of the situation in subsequent years will determine whether the interpretation of the information collected in this section of the questionnaire turns out to be accurate.

(d) Financial Resource Mobilization

45. In their submission to the thirteenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, the African countries stressed that they fully accepted their responsibility of being the principal actors in the promotion of African economic recovery and development and thus the major part (more than 64%) of the resources needed to implement UN-PAAERD would come from them. In the survey by the ECA to find out the efforts which were being made to mobilize domestic resources, the results revealed that in 83 per cent of the countries action had been taken to increase savings and that 93 per cent had taken steps to ensure the efficient utilisation of domestic resources. With respect to increasing savings, three main approaches have been followed: efforts to create or strengthen financial institutions only (3%), policies adopted to encourage savings only (3%) and greater budget surplus only (10%). In addition, 67 per cent of the countries have adopted a combination of the first and second approaches, 3 per cent the second and third and 10 per cent all three approaches. Thus for each of the approaches, the following are percentages of countries that have actually taken action:

Efforts to create or strengthen financial institutions	83%
Policies adopted to encourage interest rates	87%
Greater budget surplus	27%

46. Examples of financial institutions which were given as having been created or strengthened are: Investment banks, agricultural credit banks, rural banks, building finance corporations and special banks (e.g. for housing). Policies adopted to encourage interest rates include high deposit rates and partial or total tax rebates on interest earned on savings.

47. With respect to the efficient utilisation of domestic resources, 93 per cent of the countries had already taken action and the remaining 7 per cent intend to do so by 1990. The measures which have been taken under this general heading are: controlling financial wastage and enhancing financial management (13%), controlling wastage, enhancing financial management and controlling of imports (10%), controlling financial wastage, enhancing financial management, controlling imports and ensuring that essential commodities are given priority (47%), enhancing financial management, controlling imports and ensuring that essential commodities are given priority (13%) with the other combinations of factors already listed above not exceeding 7 per cent of the countries. Thus the following are the percentages of countries that have taken action under each of the measures listed under efficient utilization of domestic resources:

Controlling financial wastage	80%
Enhancing financial management	87%
Controlling import of non essential commodities	80%
Ensuring that essential commodities are given priority	73%

48. With respect to external resource mobilisation, actions had been taken in the following areas: measures for export promotion (70%), diversification of trade direction including research in products and markets and inclusion of commercial attachés in diplomatic missions (63%), measures to increase foreign aid and ensure effective utilization of technical assistance (80%) and measures to improve investment climate (80%).

49. A more detailed breakdown of the responses is available in respect of measures to increase foreign aid and ensure effective utilization of technical assistance, and measures to improve investment climate. Under the former, 60 per cent of the countries had taken action or intend to take action in all the following four areas: better project identification and preparation, provision of competent local counterparts, meeting recurring cost component and instituting technical assistance and aid-co-ordinating apparatus. 13 per cent had taken action in project identification, provision of competent local counterparts and instituting technical assistance and aid co-ordinating apparatus. Not more than 10 per cent had taken action in any of the remaining combinations. To sum up, the following are the numbers of countries that have taken action in respect of the various measures listed:

Better project identification and preparation	90%
Provision of competent local counterparts	80%
Meeting recurrent cost component	73%
Instituting technical assistance and aid co-ordination apparatus	77%

This seems to suggest that most countries are exploring all avenues for mobilising external assistance.

50. In the second area of measures to improve the investment climate, 17 per cent of the countries had taken or intend to take action to liberalise the investment codes, and 10 per cent to provide special incentives for priority areas, 20 per cent have combined the two approaches already listed. In addition 13 per cent had taken action to liberalise the investment codes, provide special incentives for priority areas and tax havens while 73 per cent have combined the preceding three approaches with measures to benefit from the expertise, resources and technical know-how of multinationals. 7 per cent of the countries had taken action to liberalise the investment code, provide special incentives for priority areas and implement measures to benefit from the expertise, resources and technical know-how of multinationals and 3 per cent had taken action or has plans to liberalise investment codes and tax havens. Thus, the percentage of countries that has taken action on each of the various measures proposed is as follows:

Liberalization of investment codes	83%
Tax havens	40%
Special incentives for priority areas	73%
Measures to benefit from the expertise, resources and technical know-how of multinationals	30%

50. Since the questionnaire dealt with non-statistical information, nothing is available from the responses to show whether the requirements stated in APPER for either domestic or foreign assistance mobilisation are in course of being met. Evidence from other sources however suggests that unless urgent action is taken neither the domestic nor the external resources expected under UN-PAAERD will be forthcoming in full and this will lead to a serious short fall in plan implementation.

(e) Modalities and Mechanisms for Implementation and Monitoring of APPER and the UN-PAAERD

52. With respect to modalities and mechanisms which assist the implementation and monitoring of UN-PAAERD, the survey showed that a high proportion of the countries had set up technical apparatus for national and project planning. A little more than half of the countries had established national economic councils (53%). A clear picture of the level and composition of these bodies could not be gauged from the responses received. However, the National Economic Council is usually an interministerial committee or a subcommittee of the

cabinet presided over by the Vice President or the Minister of Finance and/or Planning. Only 47 per cent of the countries had Economic Review Commissions, though in a few cases they differ only from National Economic Councils only in name but not in composition. The Economic Review Commission is however usually not a sub-committee of cabinet. It is more broadly based and in some countries includes in addition to government officials representatives of the private sector and labour.

53. However, almost all countries (93%) possessed a technical apparatus for national and project planning. 77 per cent of the countries surveyed had a central planning agency, departmental/regional planning unit and project identification and preparation mechanism all functioning simultaneously. 7 per cent each have either only a central planning agency or central planning agency together with a project identification and preparation mechanism functioning and 3 per cent had a central planning agency with departmental planning units only. Thus, for each of the possible mechanisms under technical apparatus for national and project planning, the following is the percentage countries already possessing the relevent organizational unit.

Central Planning Agency	93%
Departmental/regional planning units	80%
Project identification and preparation mechanisms	83%

54. With respect to emergency relief and rehabilitation, 63 per cent of the countries had established or intend to establish mechanisms to define policy, specify areas of priority concern, follow-up and monitor implementation. 5 per cent have plans to do so by 1990. The types of mechanisms set up are as follows:

Early warning systems only	7%
Emergency relief only	10%
Early warning and emergency relief	27%
Rehabilitation only	3%
Emergency relief and rehabilitation	3%
Early warning, emergency relief and rehabilitation	17%

Thus, for each type of emergency, relief and rehabilitation mechanisms, the following is the corresponding percentage of countries:

Early warning	53%
Emergency relief	57%
Rehabilitation	20%

This shows that the majority of countries have an emergency relief or early warning mechanism. This presents a slightly better picture than the information contained under Immediate measures (paragraph 26 of this report). However the position with respect to rehabilitation is still unsatisfactory.

55. The mechanisms for monitoring the overall plan and also the flow and repayment of foreign loans had been established in 80 per cent of the countries. 80 per cent of the countries had established mechanisms for national aid co-ordination and public debt management. 7 per cent have in place only a mechanism for national aid-co-ordination while 10 per cent have only a body for public debt management. With respect to monitoring popular participation mechanisms, 83 per cent of the countries had already taken action. 50 per cent of the countries have mechanisms for both sensitizing the public on development issues and direct public works. There are 33 per cent for sensitizing the public on development issues and only 3 per cent have a direct public works mechanism only. With respect to joint monitoring and follow-up mechanisms UNDP roundtables exist in 40 per cent of the countries, the World Bank consultative group in 40 per cent, Paris club in 33 per cent and the London club 17 per cent. 7 per cent of the countries had an ad-hoc consultative machinery for APPER while 17 per cent have a variety of other arrangements. Most countries failed to provide information on the terms of reference and composition of the established or envisaged mechanisms.

PART III

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

56. The survey was able to achieve a 60 per cent response rate. This is normally regarded as satisfactory in mail surveys. However, in view of the priority African countries themselves attach to APPER and UN-PAAERD and the need to monitor the implementation of these programmes and to ensure their effectiveness, the response rate cannot be regarded as adequate. To help ECA assist the Secretary General in monitoring the UN programme and the African Heads of State and Government, it is essential that those countries which have not so far completed the questionnaire should do so at a very early stage at least not later that 15 May so that more comprehensive information on baseline 1986 data can be provided for the preparation of the UN Secretary-General's report which is to be presented to the forty-second session of the UN General Assembly in September/October, 1987.

57. The following are some of the main conclusions and recommendations arising from the responses to the questionnaire.

58. Under general issues related to the implementation, a number of macro economic management programmes of unspecified duration had been undertaken in many African countries. By 1986 about half of the responding countries had each in place a stabilization or structural adjustment or an overall economic rehabilitation programme or a combination of two or more of these programmes. The target in APPER for African countries to increase their overall investment in agriculture to 20-25 per cent of total public investment has been achieved by most countries.

59. APPER and UN-PAAERD made specific recommendations for immediate measures to be taken in respect of the priority areas. With respect to the recommendations relating to food and agriculture, over 73 per cent of the countries had taken at least one measure, that is, either the creation or maintenance of national emergency preparedness mechanism or instituting effective early-warning system or establishment of national food security system. Under other sectors in support of agriculture, 97 per cent of the countries had taken at least one measure. The measures recommended were rehabilitation and upgrading of existing industrial plants, maintenance and development of feeder, access and service roads and small bridges, adoption of price incentives for agricultural products, improvement of internal distribution channels, measures to reverse the brain drain, undertaking reafforestation, controlling deforestation or soil erosion or salination or over-grazing or over-exploitation.

60. With respect to macro-economic policy reforms to redress economic imbalances, 87 per cent had taken at least one action. The four areas identified were exchange rate adjustment, reduction of subsidies, public employment freeze, wage and salary freeze or reduction.

61. At the sub-regional level, 50 per cent of the countries had taken action in establishing regional net-works of crop protection agencies or mechanisms for co-operation among national early warning systems or both.

62. In order to realise the objectives of APPER and UN-PAAERD, a number of short/medium term measures were proposed under Food and Agriculture. 93 per cent of the countries had taken action, at least in one of the five areas listed. Under investment, these measures were: raising substantially the level of investment, establishment or strengthening of agricultural credit institutions, provision of incentives to encourage rural savings, land reform and land reclamation. Under mechanization and modernization, 97 per cent had taken at least one measure. The two measures identified were introduction, where appropriate, of mechanization of agriculture and development, dissemination and encouragement of the use of modern inputs and methods. Under storage, two-thirds of the countries had taken action in improving and expanding storage capacity. With respect to research and extension services, 70 per cent of the countries had taken at least one measure out of the three listed. These are strengthening or creation of a network of agronomical research stations, provision of incentives to extension workers and strengthening of laboratory facilities. Finally, with respect to small farmer support, 70 per cent of the countries had taken action in establishing assistance programmes for small farmers especially women food producers and rural youth.

63. A number of recommendations were also made in respect of short/medium term measures for other sectors in support of agriculture. 97 per cent of the countries had taken at least one action out of the twelve proposed. The proposed measures were processing of raw materials and intermediate inputs, development of local

capacity for project design and preparation, national training programme, rehabilitation and maintenance of existing modes of transport and communications, production of spare parts for the overhaul, repair and maintenance of public vehicles, machinery and equipment, better management of water resources, improvement of drainage in irrigated areas, protection of environment, reorientation of the educational system to meet development needs, intensification of efforts to promote mass literacy and adult learning, arrangements for reduction of dependence on non-African experts, and development and encouragement of indigenous entrepreneurial capabilities.

64. Under policy reforms, 97 per cent of the countries had taken action in at least one of the following areas: improving the management of the economy, encouraging the private sector, formulation of a national population policy and measures to integrate women in the development process.

65. Another major area of concern to African governments was the financial resource mobilization. African countries had undertaken to mobilize the greater part of the financial resources required for implementation of APPER and UN-PAAERD. With respect to domestic resources mobilization, 93 per cent of the countries had taken one financial measure or adopted policies in respect of the following areas: increasing savings and efficient utilization of domestic resources. With respect to external resource mobilization, 93 per cent of the countries had similarly taken action in at least one of the following areas: measures for export promotion, diversification of trade direction including research in products and markets and inclusion of commercial attachés in diplomatic missions or measures to increase foreign aid and ensure effective utilization of technical assistance and measures to improve investment climate.

66. The fifth major area which received attention in the survey was the modalities and mechanisms for implementation and monitoring of APPER and the UN-PAAERD. All countries had established at least one of the following mechanisms: a national economic council, economic review commission, technical apparatus for national and project planning, emergency, relief and rehabilitation and overall plan monitoring. These are national level organs. For joint monitoring and follow-up plans 67 per cent of the countries had taken at least one measure in: Ad-hoc consultation on APPER, UNDP Round Table, World Bank consultative group, Paris Club and London Club.

67. The above picture shows that the majority of African countries are serious with their economic recovery programmes. There are, however, some areas of concern. These areas can be defined as those where only half or less of the countries, that had responded to the questionnaire, had taken action. The first category of areas is that relating to creation or maintenance of national emergency preparedness mechanism, instituting effective early-warning system, establishment of national food security system and establishment of mechanism for cooperation among national early warning system in relation to food and agriculture. In view of the African food crisis of 1983-1985 one would have expected that at least those African countries that were affected by drought

and famine would have by now put in place the necessary mechanisms which would warn them of impending disaster and which would trigger off the necessary institutional meachanisms for ameliorating the situation. Regrettably, as the responses from the countries themselves show, this is not the case. Concerted efforts are therefore required at national, subregional and regional levels to assist those countries that have not yet done so to set up the appropriate emergency preparedness mechanisms.

68. Another area which deserves special attention relates to measures to reverse the brain drain. Only 23 per cent of the countries had taken any of the listed measures to try to reverse the brain drain. It had been recognized that part of Africa's problems is due to lack of an adequate number of trained manpower in critical fields. Yet in these same fields there are large numbers of Africans working outside the region mainly in the developing countries and the oil-rich states of West Asia. The trend seems to be continuing in spite of attempts to stem the flow of immigrants into Western Europe and North America. There is no evidence yet that these have substantially reduced the outflow of trained high level manpower to the two regions and the oil states of Western Asia.

69. There is, thus, the need for governments to take the necessary measures to ensure that effective actions are taken to reverse the brain drain. It may be mentioned that with the exception of a few African countries where emigrants' remittances play a large role in their economies, for most countries the brain drain seriously affects the performance of the economy. Unfortunately, the survey had shown 47 per cent of the countries have no intention to take any action in this area even by the year 1990. It is important for these countries to reconsider their position and to see what practical steps can be taken to reverse the brain drain.

70. The other critical area is land reform (50%) and land reclamation (37%). In some countries these are critical issues inhibiting the development of agriculture. Unless they are dealt with, the objective of increased agricultural production which is one of the underlining themes of both APPER and UN-PAAERD cannot be achieved.

71. Another area of concern is the processing of raw materials and intermediate inputs and the production of spare parts for the overhaul, repair and maintenance of public vehicles, machinery and equipment. The survey had shown that only 47 per cent of the countries had taken action to process raw materials and intermediate inputs while 27 per cent only had in place plants for the production of spare parts etc. These measures were identified by African Governments as very essential for the development of the agricultural sector but appear to have been neglected. If no urgent action is taken to remedy the situation, the main objectives of APPER and UN-PAAERD would not be realised.

72. The results of the survey also show that 83 per cent of the countries have set up a mechanism for popular participation in development. It is not clear from the survey what this mechanisms are actually doing because as may be recalled from Table 1, the private sector does not appear in most African countries to have been consulted in respect of APPER and UN-PAAERD and by implication in respect of national development programmes. If there were real popular participation in development efforts one would normally have expected the private sector to have been involved.

73. The information provided in the questionnaire gives the impression that in many areas of APPER and UN-PAAERD, African Governments have taken action. The questionnaire however did not seek information on how effective these actions have been. For example, in the African region, there are 18 Round Tables and 14 Consultative Groups but the mere existence of these bodies neither implies that they are active or even if they are active that they are effective instruments for monitoring national economic recovery programmes.

74. African Governments are therefore urged to re-examine their existing or envisaged mechanisms for project planning, overall plan monitoring and economic review to ensure that they are effective in playing their role in delineating areas of priority, taking follow-up action and monitoring plan and programme implementation.

75. The current survey is a baseline one. Subsequent surveys will attempt to measure changes which have occurred since 1986. In the current survey, emphasis has been on qualitative information but there are now other initiatives being taken within the United Nations family to obtain both non-statistical and statistical information to monitor the implementation of UN-PAAERD at the national, subregional and regional levels.

76. The responsibility for monitoring national programmes is that of the African Governments. For this they need not only effective monitoring mechanisms but also the necessary information (both quantitative and qualitative) which will enable them to assess the progress being made in programme implementation.

Table 1: General Issues Related to the Implementation of Africa's Priority Programme, 1986-1990 (APPER) and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990) (UN-PAAERD)

Subheading Text of the Question	Number of Answers Yes	No	Not stated	Not applicable
Internalization of APPER and the UN-PAAERD in development efforts				
Have these programmes been the subject matter in your country at:				
- the cabinet or any other top policy formulation body level ?	21	1	8	0
- the technical planning organs level ?	23	2	5	0
- the private sector level ?	5	8	17	0
Re-orientation of national programmes				
There are four areas of priority action at the national level in APPER and UN-PAAERD.				
Has your country incorporated these priorities in:				
- the current plan ?	29	0	1	0
- the State budget ?	27	0	3	0
Investment targets				
Increasing overall level of investment by goverment in agriculture to 20-25 per cent of public investment.				
Has your country achieved this target ?	19	11	0	0
If no, does it intend to achieve this target by 1990 ?	9	1	1	19

Table 2: Immediate measures

Heading/Subheading/ Text of the Question	Number of Answers: Already taken	Proposed to be taken by 1990	Not stated
At the national level			
a) Food and Agriculture			
Creation and/or maintenance of national emergency preparedness mechanism	15	8	7
Instituting effective early-warning system	14	8	8
Establishment of national food security system	15	10	5
b) Other sectors in support of agriculture			
Rehabilitation and upgrading of existing industrial plants	20	4	6
Maintenance and development of feeder, access & service roads and small bridges	24	5	1
Adoption of price incentives for agricultural products	26	3	1
Improvement of internal distribution channels	20	9	1
Measures to reverse brain drain	7	9	14
Undertaking reafforestation programmes	27	3	0
Controlling deforestation	23	6	1
Controlling soil erosion and/or salination	19	6	5
Controlling over-grazing and/or over-exploitation	16	11	3
c) Macro-economic policy reforms to redress economic imbalances			
Exchange rate adjustment	16	2	12
Reduction of subsidies	22	3	5
Public employment freeze	20	3	7
Wage and salary freeze or reduction	14	4	12
At the subregional level			
Establishment of regional net-works of crop protection agencies	9	8	13
Establishment of mechanisms for co-operation among national early warning systems	12	9	9

Table 3: Short/Medium-term Measures

Heading/Subheading/ Text of the Question	Number of Answers: Already taken	Proposed to be taken by 1990	Not stated
a) Food and Agriculture			
i) Investment			
Raising substantially the level of investment	24	4	2
Establishment or strengthening of agricultural credit institutions	22	7	1
Provision of incentives to encourage rural savings	14	13	3
Land reform	15	8	7
Land reclamation	11	8	11
ii) Mechanization and modernization			
Introduction, where appropriate, of mechanization of agriculture	20	5	5
Development, dissemination and encouragement of the use of modern inputs and methods	26	4	0
iii) Storage			
Improving and expanding storage capacity	21	8	1
iv) Research and extension services			
Strengthening or creation of a network of agronomical research stations	22	7	1
Provision of incentives to extension workers	15	7	8
Strengthening of laboratory facilities	18	8	4
v) Small farmers support			
Establishment of assistance programmes for small farmers, especially women food producers and rural youth	21	7	2
b) Other sectors in support of agriculture			
Processing of raw materials and intermediate inputs	13	10	7
Development of local capacity for project design and preparation	18	9	3
National training programme	28	2	0

Table 3: Short/Medium-Term Measures (continued)

Heading/Subheading/ Text of the Question	Number of Answers: Already taken	Proposed to be taken by 1990	Not stated
b) Other sectors in support of agriculture (continued)			
Rehabilitation and maintenance of existing modes of transport and communications	25	5	0
Production of spare parts for the overhaul,repair and maintenance of public vehicles, machinery and equipment	8	11	11
Better management of water rescurces	17	11	2
Improvement of drainage in irrigated areas	14	8	8
Protection of envirorment	19	9	2
Reorientation of the eductional system to meet development needs	18	9	3
Intensification of efforts to promote mass literacy and adult learning	25	3	2
Arrangements for reduction of dependence on non-African experts	16	6	8
Development and encourngment of indigencous entrepreneurial capabilities	19	5	6
c) Policy reforms			
Improving the management of the economy	26	3	1
Measures to encourage the private sector	24	6	0
Formulation of a national population policy	21	7	2
Measures to integrate women in the development process	26	3	1

Table 4: Financial Resource Mobilisation

Heading/Subheading/ Text of the Question	Number of Answers: Already taken	Proposed to be taken by 1990	Not stated
a) Domestic resource mobilisation			
Increasing savings	25	5	0
Efficient utilization of domestic resources	28	2	0
b) External resource mobilisation			
Measures for export promotion	21	6	3
Diversification of trade direction including research in prod. & markets & inclusion of comm. attaches in dip. mission	19	6	5
Measures to increase foreign aid and ensure efeective utilization of technical assistance	24	4	2
Measures to improve investment climate	24	4	2

Table 5: Modalities and Mechanisms for Implementation and Monitoring of APPER and the UN-PAAERD

Heading/Subheading/ Text of the Question	Number of Answers: Already taken	Proposed to be taken by 1990	Not stated
a) National level organs			
National Economic Council (level and composition of membership)	16	6	8
Economic Review Commission (level and composition of membership)	14	1	15
Technical apparatus for national and project planning	28	1	1
Emergency, relief and rehabilitation mechanism	19	4	7
Overall plan monitoring mechanisms	24	4	2
Mechanisms for monitoring the flow, utilization and repayment of foreign assistance	24	5	1
Popular participation mechanisms	25	1	4
b) Joint monitoring and follow-up mechanisms			
Ad-hoc consultation for APPER	2	5	23
UNDP Round Table	12	7	11
World Bank consultative group	12	4	14
Paris club	10	3	17
London club	5	2	23
Other	5	1	24

Table 6: Number of countries who took at least one measure under each subheading of the questionaire on the implementation of APPER and UN-PAAERD

Subheading	Number of countries which took at least one measure mentioned under this subheading
PART II. Immediate Measures	30
2.1 At the national level	30
a) Food and Agriculture	22
b) Other sectors in support of agriculture	30
c) Macro economic policy reforms	27
2.2 At the subregional level	16
PART III. Short/Medium Term Measures	30
a) Food and Agriculture	30
i) Investment	29
ii) Mechanization and Modernization	30
iii) Storage	21
iv) Research and extension services	26
v) Small farmers support	21
b) Other sectors in support of agriculture	30
c) Policy reforms	30
PART IV. Financial Resource Mobilization	30
a) Domestic resource mobilisation	29
b) External resource mobilisation	29
PART V. Modalities and Mechanisms for Implementation and Monitoring of APPER and the UN-PAAERD	30
a) National level organs	30
b) Joint monitoring and follow-up mechanisms	20

QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF APPER AND UNPAAERD

PART I. General Issues Related to the Implementation of Africa's Priority Programme, 1986-1990 (APPER) and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD)

1.1. Internalization of APPER and the UN-PAAERD in development efforts

APPER and the UN-PAAERD based on it lay down the principles, actions and modalities for guiding development activities in African countries during the period 1986-1990. Have these programmes been the subject matter of discussion in your country at:

- the cabinet or any other top policy formulation body level? /__/Yes /__/No
- the technical planning organs' level? /__/Yes /__/No
- the private sector level? /__/Yes /__/No

1.2. Re-orientation of national programmes

APPER and the UN-PAAERD identify four areas of priority action at the national level, namely: a) food and agriculture; b) development of other sectors supporting agriculture particularly agro-industries, transport and communications, trade and finance; c) drought and desertification; and d) human resources development.

- Has your country incorporated these priorities in:
  - the current plan ? /__/Yes /__/No
  - the State budget ? /__/Yes /__/No
- Specify order of priorities in:

	the plan	the budget
a)		
b)		
c)		
d)		

1.3. Investment targets

APPER calls for increasing the overall level of investment by government in agriculture to 20-25 per cent of total public investment.

- Has your country achieved this target ?

/__/Yes /__/No

If No, does it intend to achieve this target by 1990?

/__/Yes /__/No

- Specify:

Total investment in: a) the 1986 budget .....

b) the current plan .....
(specify period)

Investment in agriculture in: a) the 1986 budget .....

b) the current plan .....
(specify period)

1.4. Macro-economic policy

a) Indicate which of the following macro-economic management programmes your country is currently pursuing:

Programme	Starting date	Expected duration
/__/ Stabilization programme		
/__/ Structural adjustment programme		
/__/ Overall economic rehabilitation programme		

b) Briefly describe the main contents of the programme followed, indicating the main policies, resource requirements and impact on your country's recovery.

PART II. Immediate Measures

For the effective implementation of APPER and the UN-PAAERD, the following immediate actions or measures have been proposed regarding various priority areas. Indicate whether such action has been taken or proposed to be taken.

2.1. At the national level

Already taken	Proposed to be taken by 1990	
		a) Food and Agriculture
☐	☐	Creation and/or maintenance of national emergency preparedness mechanism.
☐	☐	Instituting effective early-warning system
☐	☐	Establishment of national food security system
		b) Other sectors in support of agriculture
☐	☐	Rehabilitation and upgrading of existing industrial plants
☐	☐	Maintenance and development of feeder, access and service roads and small bridges
☐	☐	Adoption of price incentives for agricultural products
☐	☐	Improvement of internal distribution channels
☐	☐	Measures to reverse brain drain
		☐ Political incentives
		☐ Economic incentives
		☐ Ensuring good working conditions

Already taken	Proposed to be taken by 1990	
☐	☐	Undertaking reafforestation programmes
☐	☐	Controlling deforestation
☐	☐	Controlling: soil erosion ☐ Salination ☐
☐	☐	Controlling: over-grazing ☐ Over-exploitation ☐

c) Macro-economic policy reforms to redress economic imbalances

☐	☐	Exchange rate adjustment
☐	☐	Reduction of subsidies
☐	☐	Public employment freeze
☐	☐	Wage and salary freeze or reduction

2.2. At the sub-regional level

☐	☐	Establishment of regional net-works of crop protection agencies
☐	☐	Establishment of mechanisms for co-operation among national early warning systems

PART III. Short/Medium-term Measures

To realize African Economic Recovery a number of short/medium-term measures have been called for. Indicate which of the measures listed below your country has adopted or plans to adopt. Elaborate whenever possible.

Already taken	Proposed to be taken by 1990	
		At the national level
		a) Food and Agriculture
		i) Investment
☐	☐	Raising substantially the level of investment
☐	☐	Establishment or strengthening of agricultural credit institutions
☐	☐	Provision of incentives to encourage rural savings
☐	☐	Land reform
☐	☐	Land reclamation
		ii) Mechanization and modernization
☐	☐	Introduction, where appropriate, of mechanization of agriculture
☐	☐	Development, dissemination and encouragement of the use of modern inputs and methods:
		☐ High-yielding varieties (specify for which crops)
		☐ Pesticides
		☐ Modern low-cost irrigation methods
		☐ Sound crop rotation systems
		iii) Storage
☐	☐	Improving and expanding storage capacity

Already taken	Proposed to be taken by 1990	
		iv) Research and extension services
☐	☐	Strengthening or creation of a network of agronomical research stations
☐	☐	Provision of incentives to extension workers
☐	☐	Strengthening of laboratory facilities
		v) Small farmers support
☐	☐	Establishment of assistance programmes for small farmers, especially women food producers and rural youth
		b) Other sectors in support of agriculture
☐	☐	Processing of raw materials and intermediate inputs
☐	☐	Development of local capacity for project design and preparation
☐	☐	National training programme
		☐ National workshops for training
		☐ Training abroad
		☐ On-the-job training
☐	☐	Rehabilitation and maintenance of existing modes of transport and communications
☐	☐	Production of spare parts for the overhaul, repair and maintenance of public vehicles, machinery and equipment
☐	☐	Better management of water resources

Already taken	Proposed to be taken by 1990	
☐	☐	Improvement of drainage in irrigated areas
☐	☐	Protection of environment
☐	☐	Reorientation of the educational system to meet development needs
☐	☐	Intensification of efforts to promote mass literacy and adult learning
☐	☐	Arrangements for reduction of dependence non non-African experts
		☐ Arrangement with African countries with trained manpower surplus
		☐ Programmes for universities and polytechnics to reduce foreign dependency
☐	☐	Development and encouragement of indigeneous entrepreneurial capabilities
		c) Policy reforms
☐	☐	Improving the management of the economy
		☐ Ensuring accountability
		☐ Improving public financial management
		☐ Control of wastage and resource misallocation
		☐ Rationalizing the functioning of the public sector enterprises

Already taken	Proposed to be taken by 1990	
☐	☐	Measures to encourage the private sector
		☐ Denationalization
		☐ Privatization
		☐ Provision of investment incentives
		☐ Provision of infrastructure
		☐ Establishment of industrial estates
☐	☐	Formulation of a national population policy
		☐ Establishment of a national population commission
		☐ Formulation of a comprehensive rural development policy to stem the rural-urban migration
		☐ Introduction of context-specific population redistribution/resettlement policies
☐	☐	Measures to integrate women in the development process
		☐ Instituting specific programmes for enhancing the role of women in development
		☐ Granting of incentives to encourage women involvement.

PART IV. Financial Resource Mobilization

In their submissions to the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the African economic crisis, African countries have fully committed themselves to the implementation of Africa's Priority Programme. To this effect, they have committed themselves to mobilizing the greater part of the financial

resources required for the implementation of APPER and the UN-PAAERD. Indicate below the different financial measures and policies that your government has adopted or intends to adopt to improve the mobilization of domestic and external resources and ensure their efficient utilization.

Already taken	Proposed to be taken by 1990	
		a) Domestic resource mobilization
☐	☐	Increasing savings
		☐ Efforts to create or strengthen financial institutions. Give examples of such institutions.
		☐ Policies adopted to encourage savings
		☐ High deposit interest rates
		☐ Other incentives. Specify:
		☐ Greater budget surplus
☐	☐	Efficient utilization of domestic resources
		☐ Measures to control financial wastage
		☐ Measures to enhance financial management
		☐ Measures for controlling import of non-essential commodities
		☐ Measures for ensuring that essential commodities are given priority

Already taken	Proposed to be taken by 1990	
☐	☐	b) External resource mobilization
☐	☐	Measures for export promotion. Specify:
☐	☐	Diversification of trade direction including research in products and markets and inclusion of commercial attachés in diplomatic missions
☐	☐	Measures to increase foreign aid and ensure effective utilization of technical assistance.
		☐ Better project identification and preparation
		☐ Provision of competent local counterparts
		☐ Meeting recurrent cost component
		☐ Instituting technical assistance and aid co-ordination apparatus (see Part V)
☐	☐	Measures to improve investment climate
		☐ Liberalization of investment codes
		☐ Tax havens
		☐ Special incentives for priority areas
		☐ Measures to benefit from the expertise, resources and technical know-how of multinationals. Specify:

PART V. Modalities and Mechanisms for Implementation and Monitoring of APPER and the UN-PAAERD

The effective implementation of APPER and the UN-PAAERD requires foremost the establishment or strengthening of national as well as joint mechanisms for

implementation, follow-up evaluation and co-ordination. Indicate which of the following mechanisms have been instituted or are planned by your country. Elaborate whener necessary.

a) National level organs

Institutions established at the national level should be under the direct control of the national government. Their main objective is to define policy, specify areas of priority action, follow-up and monitor implementation. Existing or envisaged institutions are:

Already taken	Proposed to be taken by 1990	
☐	☐	National Economic Council (level and composition of membership)
☐	☐	Economic Review Commission (level and composition of membership)
☐	☐	Technical apparatus for national and project planning
		☐ Central Planning Agency
		☐ Departmental/regional planning units
		☐ Project identification and preparation mechanism
☐	☐	Emergency, relief and rehabilitation mechanism
		☐ For early warning
		☐ For emergency relief
		☐ For rehabilitation
☐	☐	Overall plan monitoring mechanisms

Already taken	Proposed to be taken by 1990	
☐	☐	Mechanisms for monitoring the flow, utilization and repayment of foreign assistance
		☐ National aid-coordination
		☐ Public debt management
☐	☐	Popular participation mechanisms
		☐ Mechanisms for sensitizing the public on development issues
		☐ Direct public works mechanisms

b) Joint monitoring and follow-up mechanisms

The UN-PAAERD calls for the establishment of joint follow-up mechanisms to co-ordinate activities and monitor the implementation of the Recovery Programme. Indicate which of the following structures are instituted or envisaged:

☐	☐	Ad-hoc consultation for APPER
☐	☐	UNDP Round Table
☐	☐	World Bank consultative group
☐	☐	Paris club
☐	☐	London club
☐	☐	Other (specify)

Describe briefly the terms of reference and composition of the established or envisaged mechanisms.